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Rayner's PROFIT PRODUCING PLANTS

BERRY BOOK for 1936

CATSKILL

New Midseason
FULL MEASURE
in SIZE, VIGOR
and
PRODUCTIVENESS

Premier

Best EARLY of the older varieties. Dependable, Productive, Profitable.

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RAYNER BROTHERS - Salisbury, Maryland

Harvesting Berries in Pennsylvania

Introduction

We send you this Berry Book not only with the thought of selling you plants but also in the hope that we may aid you in finding better and more profitable ways of raising and marketing your berry crop. Much of the information given herein was obtained through the fine cooperation of many of our customers and results in our test plots here on our nursery. When you purchase plants you are looking to the ultimate pleasure and profit you will receive, therefore we have never felt our obligation to a customer ended with the delivery of the plants but extended until the objective, pleasure and profit, was reached.

Quality and Dependability are every buyers measure of true value. This is our measure when buying and by making it our guide in selling we have rapidly increased our business each year with 1935 giving us twice as many customers as we have ever before had the honor of serving.

There are a few of the many letters we have received from our customers throughout this book, by reading them you can readily see how proud they make us feel. We thank every one of you who sent these kind letters, those who boosted our plants to their friends and also each of you who so generously gave of your patronage and confidence, making this great forward step possible.

Last year berry prices were very satisfactory and the future market outlook is exceptionally bright. The finer qualities of the new varieties should broaden the market materially thus we believe you will be wise to increase or at least maintain your present acreage. We are confident the man who plants wisely will reap a rich reward in future profits.

In spite of the general sharp upturn in both prices and costs we are maintaining the same low price level as last year and with the finest crop of pants we have ever grown, the values we are offering are really outstanding. We shall always send you the same high quality plants we have in the past so that we may truly merit your continued confidence and patronage throughout the coming years.

GUARANTEE

Every RAYNER BROTHER'S plant is guaranteed true-to-name, to be strictly first class, and satisfactory in every respect. Should any be otherwise they will be replaced, or your money refunded.

RAYNER BROTHERS

To those who have not tried our plants our request for your orders is based on the high quality and dependability of our plants, our ability to better serve you and to give you greater value for every dollar you send.

In closing we wish you and yours both health and happiness throughout the coming year and a full measure of all those things that make life worthwhile.

Yours very truly,

RAYNER BROTHERS

Strong Vigorous Catskill Plans Awaiting Your Order

PROFITS FROM STRAWBERRIES

We will try to tell you how we believe you can obtain the largest profits from your Strawberry planting but we will not try to make you believe that you can make $1,000.00 or $2,000.-00 from an acre of berries or build a new house or barn from the profits from 2,000 or 3,000 plants. From what experience we have had this is seldom done.

Taken year after year no one disputes the fact that Strawberries are one of the most, if not the most profitable crop grown. Yet some years and under some conditions they show little or no profit, however, this is also true of any crop you may plant and by following good cultural and marketing methods, these low profit years can be almost eliminated. The profit you may normally expect is high in comparison with any other crop and we believe we are conservative in placing a normal profit at $300.00 per acre. Under favorable conditions profits quite often run up to $1,000.00 or even more. This is higher than the average but is a good mark to try for.

There are two points that make Strawberries an ideal cash crop. They are the first fruit harvested in the summer, the returns coming in right when cash is exceptionally desirable to aid in carrying out other farm projects. The amount of cash required to produce a crop of berries is very small in comparison to any other fruit crop and you do not have to wait several years for them to begin fruiting. A neat profit can be realized from a small piece of ground when planted to berries and the planting, cultivation and harvesting cost will be comparatively small.

If you are not growing berries, try some this year. Regardless of what type farming you conduct, whether it be cattle, dairying, general farming or truck raising, we are confident you will find strawberries a valuable side line. Poultrymen, too, will find strawberries fit in nicely with their work.

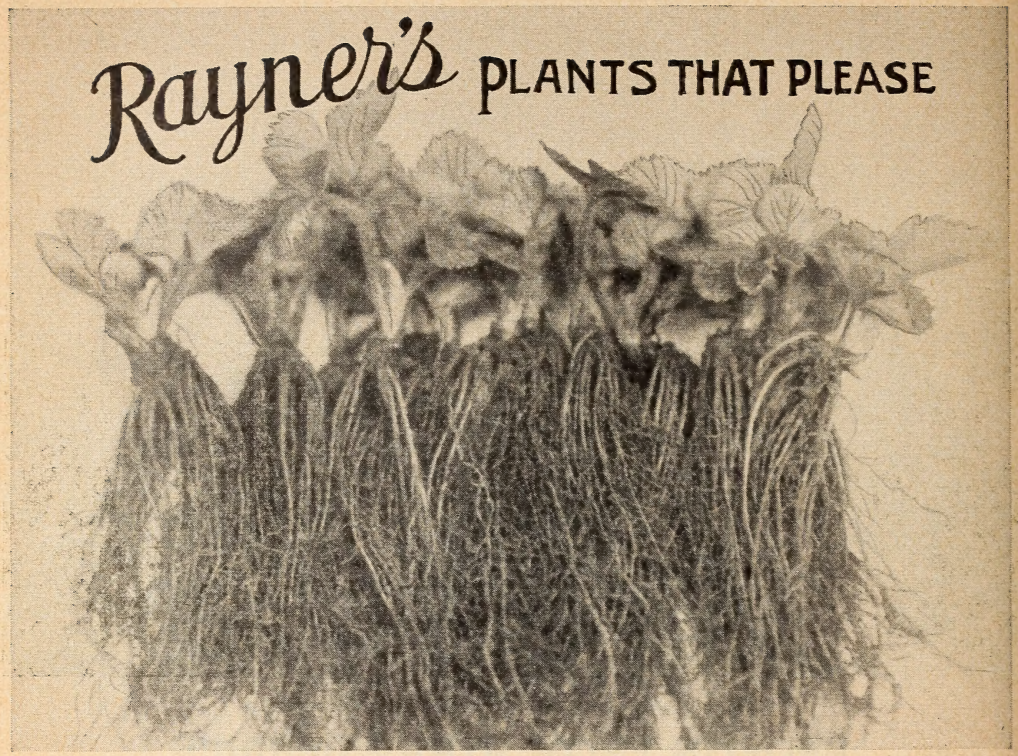
Sometimes, though we admit not always, two acres of berries will show more profit than the major farm program. The high average profit from berries, their adaptibility and the ease with which they can be grown make them the one crop you should not overlook.

Dont plant too many, just what you can handle to good advantage, a lot more work is required at picking time so plant just as many as you have time for without neglecting your other work.

Once a berry grower, always a berry grower is very true. Almost everyone who has two or three crops of berries seldom drop them, but have some berries every year, because they find them their best paying crop. That is only good business because one can never make good at anything if they keep on jumping in and out.

Of course we hope we can furnish you plants and we will do all we can to aid you in making Strawberries your best paying crop. The whole project will depend on the plants you set, so why not use RAYNERS Plants That Please, they are better and yet cost no more.

Rayner's PLANTS THAT PLEASE



The above picture shows the wonderful development of **RAYNER'S** high quality, vigorous plants. Their long fiberous roots and large healthy crowns promote a good stand and perfect fruiting bed.

Good plants like good seed are always the best to buy. This is true regardless of what the cost may be. With poor mixed plants a paying crop of fruit is seldom produced, thus you lose the cost of the plants, the time and labor in caring for them, the use of the ground and also the profit that should have been rightly yours. Good plants at extremely high prices are cheaper, but in this case the cost of the plants will cut into your profit considerably.

Thus we reach the ideal for which Rayner Brothers have always striven. **Good plants at a Reasonable Price.** For the past eleven years we have given our customers the very best plants we knew how to grow at a price they could well afford to pay. We feel we have succeeded by the very rapid growth our business has made during this period and by the fact that many of the growers who purchased plants from us the first year are still sending us their orders regularly.

WE CONTRIBUTE OUR SUCCESS TO THE RIGID AND CONSCIENTIOUS FOLLOWING OF THESE RULES

True to Name: The plants must be true to name and kept so by careful handling. The poorest plants are often better than mixed plants of some variety not suited to your soil or climate.

Plants: The plants must be good, with large healthy crowns and a full, well developed root system with an abundance of fine fibrous roots. Such plants can be grown only on light sandy loam such as we use for growing our plants. Sufficient plant food applied at the proper time and careful cultivation are also essential in producing high quality plants.

Cleaning: When plants are dug in the spring there are many dead leaves and runners hanging to the crown and if these are not removed there will be great danger of the plants heating in transit. Our plants are thoroughly cleaned, all dead leaves and runners removed and the roots straightened. This makes planting better and easier besides saving quite a bit on transportation costs.

Grading: In every field there are always some late runner plants that do not have fully developed root systems and are of very little value. All such inferior plants should be discarded. There will be full count of strong, vigorous plants.

Handling: Plants, if permitted to stand unprotected in the sun or wind, dry out quickly and in doing so lose much of their strength and vitality. Plants must be kept moist and fresh, and handled quickly to retain all of their inherent value.

Packing: Our plants are carefully packed in light ventilated crates, small quantities wrapped in waterproof paper the roots in layers of dump spaghnum moss with the crowns at the outside of the crate or package. Plants thus packed will arrive safely at their destination in perfect growing condition.

Promptness:. Adds much to the value of the plants. Plants that do not arrive until after your best planting time is past are worth much less to you, even though the plants are of the very best quality, than plants that arrive promptly, right when you are ready for them. In Promptness we stand second to none in the berry plant business.

Any of these things omitted or carelessly done will detract from the true value of the plants and when placing your order with us you may rest assured all the above rules will be carefully followed. We know too well what the results would be, should we fail to maintain the high quality of our plants.

To gain and hold the confidence and good will of our customers and to build up a strong thriving business has always been our aim. We believe the true statement of facts, the honest description of varieties and by giving a "Square Deal" to every one to be the only way this great ambition may be fully realized.

The use you make of the enclosed order sheet will prove to us just what you think of the policy we are following. Send your order in now, shipment will be made when you desire.

The Most From Your Berries

To realize the maximum of pleasure and profit from your berries there are some points that must be considered beyond the actual production of the fruit.

1. Plant only such varieties as produce firm, attractive fruit of high dessert quality, which are adapted to your locality and market.

2. Set your berries on good, rich soil, that is well drained, retentive of moisture and in good mechanical condition. Plants that are well fed will produce large, berries.

3. Take special care that the plants do not become too crowded in the row. Encourage the early runners to root as these will produce more and better berries than the late runner plants. A bed 18 to 24 inches wide with the plants spaced 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed is ideal for heavy production of high quality fruit. Fruit will be more firm and there will be less decay in wet weather, as a result of the improved ventilation.

4. Keep the berries closely picked so that they do not become too over-ripe and in so doing lose their quality and appearance.

5. Care in picking and handling will aid greatly in retaining the high quality of the fruit. This should receive special attention when the berries are to be shipped long distances or are to be kept for two or three days. Berries that are bruised and crushed will often mold quickly while fruit handled carefully will keep in good condition . The berries should be kept as cool as possible and not be permitted to stand in the sun any longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. Careful grading will also aid greatly in maintaining high quality. All decayed and imperfect fruit should be discarded and any undersized berries packed separately.

7. Mulching will aid greatly in keeping the berries clean during a rain and also keep the ground cool and moist. This practice is a great aid in producing high quality fruit.

8. Always use new or clean packages, these greatly enhance the appearance of the fruit and make selling much easier. Dark, dirty crates and baskets should never be used. Quite often dark, unattractive packages will detract twice as much from the selling price as new containers would have cost.

9. Have your baskets well filled. Everyone likes good measure, give it to them, it PAYS.

From the U. S. Dept. of Agri. and Various Experiment Stations Comes Much Information of Vital Interest to All Berry Growers

SPACING PLANTS: The U. S. Dept. of Agri. cooperating with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, in 1934 established conclusively the value of spacing the runner plants of Blakemore in North Carolina. These tests were as follows:

Spacing	Yield qts. per acre	No. 1's per cent. aver. of 6 pickings	Culls per cent. aver. of 6 pickings
24 inch rows, 6 in. spacing	4760	80	20
24 inch rows, 9 in. spacing	4993	84	16
12 inch double hill	3506	90	10
30 inch matted row	2331	57	43
12 inch matted row	2098	68	32

For the season a difference of $1.50 per crate would have been realized between the berries of the double row and matted rows, at least $1.00 more for the spaced then the matted row berries. On this basis with an average of $2.00 per crate for the matted row berries, the income per acre would be:

6 inch spaced row, $447.00, or $311.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
9 inch spaced row, $468.00, or $332.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
12 inch double hill, $385.00, or $249.00 more than the 30 in. matted row.
30 inch matted row, $136.00.
12 inch matted row, $132.00, or $4.00 less than the 30 in. matted row.

The keeping qualities of the fruit was also much improved by the better ventilation afforded in the spaced rows.

In "Science" magazine" of October 5, 1934, Dr. George M. Darrow, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture states, in part "Careful observations during the current season of the new varieties, Dorsett and Fairfax and the older variety, Blakemore, all introductions of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture support the explanation that spacing is the chief factor in the local adaption of strawberry varieties. Apparently in varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett, where vigor of plant may be expressed by the production of many runners, yields may be increased by restricting the number of runner plants to the optimum per square foot. Runner restriction, conserving as it does the soil nutrients and moisture, tends towards more crowns, more fruit buds and more fruit per plant."

In an article for the American Pomological Society, Dr. Darrow states further: "Last June I saw fields in matted rows both in Conn. and in N. Y., where decay would be equally as high as in the experimental matted row", (North Carolina, 1934, decay was 26 % one day after picking fruit from 30 inch matted rows)". In one field with dense matted rows in this state (Conn.) a large part of all the green berries on the plants were rotting. Spacing plants so that dew and rain can dry off much more quickly than in matted rows is an effective way to reduce decay in the field."

RENOVATING BEDS: When a strawberry field is to be kept over for a second year it should be renovated as soon as possible after the harvest. In tests at the U. S. Plant Field Station, near Glenn D ale, Md., the effect of mowing leaves after harvest on yields the following year were:

Time of mowing	Increase or decrease over unmowed		
	Blakemore	**Big Joe**	**Howard 17 (Premier)**
July 1	increase 22.0	increase 13.5	increase 12.1
August 1	increase 11.8	decrease 7.7	decrease 0.1
September 1	decrease 10.5	decrease 10.8	decrease 24.2

Mowing should be done as early as possible to enable a vigorous new top to develop before fruit-bud formation in September.

HANDLING THE FRUIT: The Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station in their Bulletin No. 318, March 1935: Perfect strawberries held at 40 to 44 degrees F. kept in marketable condition for 8 to 12 days. Damaged berries only 2 days, while perfect berries held at 75 degrees F. kept only 1¼ days and damaged berries less than a day. Raspberries picked in the early morning and late evening kept better than when picked during the middle of the day, with or without refrigeration. (We believe this will also apply to strawberries.) After six days raspberries from six different pickers ranged from 10 to 95 per cent. decay. This certainly shows the necessity for great care in picking and handling the fruit in relation to its keeping quality.

SOIL ACIDITY AND HUMUS: Prof. J. B. Hester, Norfolk, Va., Virginia Truck Experiment Station, has found the range of soil acidity at which strawberries grew vigorously was directly related to large amounts of organic matter in the soil. Soluable aluminum, (which is considered the injurious element in the soil when soils are very acid), disappeared when large amounts of organic matter were added. In soil with over 7.5 per cent. organic matter plants grew well at a ph. of 4.6, while with less than 1 per cent. organic matter, plants did not grow well at a ph. of less than 5.8. With high humus content strawberries and other crops grow well over wide range of soil acidity. We believe this finding to be of great value to farmers in all lines and should be given special attention when planning the farm program and crop rotation.

MARKETING

Marketing—This should receive very careful consideration as it is one of the major items in relation to your profit. Of course every grower must work out his marketing method to meet his or her particular requirements, however, the method used should be the one that will realize the very best price for the crop. Should you have a nearby market and your acreage is not too large, by all means retail your berries, in this way you save the transportation costs and the middleman's profit goes into your own pocket. These are two large items and should not be expended unless no other course is available. Of course, with a large acreage or when markets are at considerable distance the large wholesale markets must be used.

If you are located close to a well traveled highway, a roadside stand should solve your marketing problem nicely as you will be able to dispose of your berries and some other products at good prices and eliminate the trouble and expense of hauling to some nearby city or town. Then there are grocery stores, hotels, and your own private customers, any or all of these may fit into your marketing program. Whatever method you decide on bear in mind that **It Pays To Advertise.** Grade your berries carefully. Give good full measure, grow varieties that are sweet and good and above all let people know you have them. But do not fall down on your grading no matter how many orders you have to turn down. If you do, all the time and effort you have spent in building up a reputation as a grower of quality berries will quickly be lost.

When shipping to the wholesale markets grading is just as important as when selling locally. The transportation costs are the same, crates and picking the same, whether the berries are of the very best quality or are poor, but there will be a great difference in the returns from fancy berries and just ordinary ones. There is always enough spread on wholesale markets so that by commanding top quotations your berries will show a nice margin of profit.

If you ship to a commission house or do not sell for cash don't fail to inquire into the financial standing of the people to whom you sell. This will require very little time and may be the means of preventing the loss of both your time and money. The same is true of the nursery from whom you purchase your stock, look them up too, make sure they are reliable, and have a reputation of shipping only strong, healthy, true to name stock. This will be time well spent.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Often you may have read of Secret Methods for raising Strawberries. Well, the secret is the same as applies to any other crop, suitable soil, good plants, proper fertilization and clean, thorough cultivation. Anyone can grow berries successfully by following these simple directions. Most experienced growers follow this same procedure and have been doing so for years.

In strawberry culture, as with most other crops, there are a few seemingly unimportant operations that are really of major importance in relation to the success of the enterprise. We wish to call your attention to the paragraphs under Soil Selection, Preparing Land, **Time to Plant** and Fertilize and Manure. These operations are of major importance and should be given special attention.

Adaptability: The strawberry is the most versatile fruit grown and is successful from Florida to California, and can be grown on almost any soil that will retain sufficient moisture to mature the the fruit. The adaptability of each variety for certain latitudes make this wide range possible.

Soil Selection: To produce the maximum yield the selection of suitable soil is of major importance. As strawberries draw very heavily on moisture at fruiting time and if there is not sufficient present, the crop will be cut down materially, the soil selected should be retentive of moisture, should contain an abundance of humus and at the same time have good drainage. These are the essentials of good strawberry soil. In sections where the white grub is prevalent, the soil selected for berries should have been planted to truck crops that had thorough cultivation for two years, previous to setting the berry plants. Soil that has been planted to truck crops is preferable in all cases as the clean cultivation given the preceeding crop will cut down the presence of weed seed and the soil will be in better mechanical condition. Newly plowed sod land should be avoided as it may be badly infested with white grub and at best it is rough and hard to get in any sort of condition. If no other land is available, plow in the fall and disc or harrow several times during the winter and spring. This will aid in getting the soil in better condition and most of the grubs will be killed out.

Preparing the Land: When conditions permit it is well to plow down a cover crop of rye and vetch or other cover crop suitable for your section, of course, this is not necessary, but it will add much humus to the soil which will increase the fertility and aid in retaining moisture. If the land should be covered with grass or weeds, these should be plowed down while green when they will add much humus to the soil and the seed will not likely germinate, but if permitted to die the growth is of little value and the seed will make constant hoeing necessary. The land selected should be plowed as early as possible in the spring and disced or harrowed thoroughly until a firm, even plant bed is obtained.

Time To Plant: Experience has taught us Early Spring is the very best time to plant. When the plants are dormant they withstand digging, shipping and transplanting better, start growing quicker and are much more vigorous than when planted after the growth has started. Early runner plants are much more productive than those made in the summer or fall, thus by early planting your patch will be more productive. It costs no more to plant early than late thus there is no reason why everyone should not enjoy the beneficial results of Early Planting. Light frosts, that do not heave the ground will not damage the plants. April is the proper time to set plants in the Northern States, in the Central States March and early April and in the Southern States from November 1 until April 1. Be sure to have your order in early so that the plants will be at hand when your ground is ready.

This is one of the great advantages we can offer you. Our climate is such that we can furnish you hardy, fresh dug plants promptly any time from Oct. 15th to May 1st., whereas Northern plant growers are often unable to dig until your plants should have been in the ground. Then too, our plants are permitted to go through the winter unprotected and are therefore more hardy than plants grown where conditions make mulching necessary.

Care of Plants: Plants should be set as soon as received. If for any reason you are unable to set them for three or four days the plants should be removed from the crate and the roots and moss dampened, replaced in the crate and stored where it is cool, preferably in a cellar. Should you expect to hold the plants for a longer period it is better to heal them in the ground. The roots should be dampened, the bundles opened and the plants heeled in a V-shaped trench with the crowns even with the ground, and the soil packed firmly around the roots. If desirable they may be heeled in several layers with a few inches of soil between each row. By healing the plants in a shady place and keeping the soil moist they will keep in perfect condition for two or three weeks. Be sure to have the plants well spread out so that the soil will come in contact with all the roots.

Planting: There are many methods of setting plants and of course you should use the one best suited to your needs. The main object is to have the roots straight down and spread out fan shape

STRAWBERRY CULTURE--(Continued)

with the **crown even with the surface** and the soil packed firmly about the roots. There are no beneficial effects from clipping the roots but it is better to clip off an inch or two than to have the roots doubled up. If a horse drawn transplanter is used this practice will be a great aid in getting the plants set properly. It is very important to set the plants at the proper depth, as any that are set too deep will seldom amount to anything even though they may live all summer and those set too shallow will have the top of the roots exposed to the air, this will dry the roots out and often the plant will die.

The most popular tools for setting plants are the trowel, dibble or spade. Under favorable conditions the horse drawn transplanter will give good results provided the operators use care so that the plants are set properly.

Before setting, the plants should be soaked in water for several hours or over night, so that the roots may absorb all the moisture possible. This will aid in carrying the plants until feeder roots can be sent out. The plants should be protected from the sun and wind and should be kept moist until set.

Distance to Plant: The plants should be set from 15 to 24 inches apart in rows from 3½ to 4½ feet apart. The distance plants are set in the row should vary according to the variety. Heavy bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dunlap should be set farther apart than varieties that make large plants but do not bed so freely, such as Chesapeake or Beauty. We have found 3 feet 8 inches a good distance for the rows but on very fertile soil it is well to space them 4 or even 4½ feet. With plants set 18 to 20 inches and rows 3 feet 8 inches about 8,000 plants are required per acre.

Cultivation: After the growth starts the plants should be kept thoroughly cultivated. It is well to cultivate at weekly intervals until the plant bed is made. This will aid in preserving moisture and will also cut down on the hoeing necessary to keep down weeds. Cultivation next to the plants should be shallow, stirring the soil to a depth of not more than 2 inches. The plants should be hoed soon after they are set and care should be taken to uncover any plants that have been set too deep. This is important, don't neglect it. Hoeing should also be shallow, from 1 to 1½ inches. In the cultivation always avoid going to a depth that will disturb the roots. Generally, the well spaced matted row is the best system for growing strawberries. The first runners should be encouraged as the early plants are much more productive than the late runners. When hoeing it is well to see that the plants do not become too thickly set in the bed. This should be given special attention with free bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett.

With 3½ foot rows a bed 18 to 24 inches wide, with the plants well spaced, will be ideal for heavy production of large fruit. Where the rows are further apart the bed may be wider in proportion. **Be sure that the plants are not crowded in the bed.** For the hill system the plants are set much closer and all the runners kept cut off. As this method requires much hand labor we feel it should be used only when space is very limited or with the Everbearers.

Removing Blossoms: Flower stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set in the field and as the production of fruit is a severe drain on their vitality, the flower stems should be removed as they appear. With the Everbearers the blossoms should be removed until the plants are well established, this will usually require about sixty days.

Fertilizer and Manure: Well rotted stable manure is ideal for strawberries. This may be applied immediately after the ground is plowed in the spring and disced in. When applied to the proceeding crop the results are usually as good as when applied directly to the soil for berries. If you do not have this material, green manure and commercial fertilizer may be used with very good results. Though green manures are desirable they are not essential for profitable berry production except when the soil is deficient in humus (organic matter). For several years we have used a mixture of 3 parts dissolved bone and 1 part 16% acid phosphate, at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre in the drill, applied about a week before the plants are set. This has given very satisfactory results. The fertilizer should be thoroughly worked in and mixed with the soil or it may be applied as a top dressing after the plants are set. With unfavorable conditions or with a late spring it is better to apply as a top dressing than to wait a week for the fertilizer to become mixed with the soil. Never set the plants immediately after the fertilizer is applied, wait at least a full week. When it is applied broadast, 1000 lbs. per acre may be safely used but it should be worked into the soil well, at least a week prior to setting plants. We do not recommend using more than 1000 lbs. broadcast or 700 lbs. in the drill. Raw bone meal may also be used and give very good results. However, this is rather expensive and is slow to become available. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Potash Salts should be avoided as any of these materials will burn the roots should they come in direct contact with them. If such material must be used it should be applied as a top dressing and placed considerable distance from the plants. If poultry manure is available a combination of two parts manure and one part 16% phosphoric acid will make a very satisfactory fertilizer. This should be applied as for the other commercial fertilizers. A top dressing in late summer or early spring, though not necessary, will often increase the yield and the size of the fruit considerably. Usually the fall application is preferable as it does not cause such a rank growth of vines and weeds as when applied in the spring. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, at the rate of 600 to 800 lbs. per acre, of a mixture containing from 4 per cent to 7 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent to 10 per cent phosphoric acid and little or no potash. All fertilizer should be brushed off the leaves. Many Southern growers include potash in their berry fertilizer and have noticed a decided change in the firmnes of the fruit. Although most Experiment Stations advice against too heavy an application of this ingredient, it was tried by some of the growers on the Shore last Spring. When an application of 4-8-12 was applied in March the berry crop was poorer than where no potash was used, but when applied in late December or early January the berries seem firmer and arrived in the distant markets in better condition than the fruit from beds fertilized with a mixture that carried no potash. Thus an early application of potash may improve the shipping quality of your berries, but try it lightly at first.

Mating Varieties: The perfect varieties will produce a full crop of fruit when planted alone. The imperfect varieties must be planted with some perfect variety of the same season to pollenize the blossoms. There should be two rows of the perfect and four rows of the imperfect or one third perfect and two thirds imperfect, planted in the same row. All varieties we list are perfect flowering.

Mulching: There are several reasons why mulching is desirable. Its use prevents the freezing and thawing of the ground in winter, keeps the soil cool and conserves moisture during the fruiting season and also helps to keep the berries clean during a rain. Strawy stable manure, straw, wild hay or marsh grass are materials commonly used. Many growers raise their mulch between the strawberry rows. Spring oats are usually planted for this purpose. These are planted about 50 days before killing frosts are expected at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. The first hard freeze kills the oats which fall down and protect the plants. If this practice is followed do not plant too thick or too close to the rows. In the spring the mulch should be raked off between the rows or worked down around the plants where it will also serve to retard the growth of weeds.

Spraying and Dusting: As strawberries are seldom subject to any serious damage from diseases or insects spraying or dusting are not commonly practiced. Setting healthy plants of varieties immune or resistant to disease is much more desirable. In sections where the Weevil (Clipper) prevail they can be controlled by dusting the beds just after the first buds appear, and again about 10 days later, with a mixture of 85% Sulphur and 15% Arsenate of Lead.

Summer and Early Fall Planting: There are two reasons why Summer and early Fall planting is seldom successful; first, it is almost impossible to get good plants and second; even if you get good plants they seldom, if ever, give as good results as plants set in the early spring. Don't put off your planting until Fall. If you do you are almost sure to be disappointed.

DORSETT AND FAIRFAX

FAR SUPERIOR *to other early* VARIETIES

THE LARGE SIZE AND DELICIOUS FLAVOR, COMBINED WITH THE FIRMNESS OF FAIRFAX, HAS PAID MANY GROWERS NEAT PREMIUMS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

THE EXTRA PROFIT DORSETT HAS SHOWN IS SWIFTLY SENDING THIS VARIETY TO THE TOP IN THE EARLY FIELD

This year we are again describing them together and comparing each point, which we hope will aid you in deciding which is best suited to your needs. We honestly believe these varieties, through their superior flavor and quality will actually increase the consumption of berries thereby increasing the demand and enlarging the market for them. That with their better carrying and keeping qualities prices will be steadier and the gluts that so often occurred during wet weather, with the old varieties, will be materially reduced if not eliminated. Frankly, we believe a grower who has found them suited to his soil will be wise in planting one of these varieties 100% for his early market.

HISTORY—Both varieties are seedlings of Premier and Royal Sovereign, from a scientific cross made in 1923 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture plant breeding Station, located near Glendale, Maryland. Both Dorsett and Fairfax were among selections made from this cross in 1925. Tests made in Southern New Jersey in 1930 indicated both varieties were worthy of introduction, being superior, in many respects, to any of the standard commercial varieties. Were both introduced in 1932.

BASKET OF FAIRFAX
Is it any wonder they bring fancy prices.

GROWTH—In health and vigor both are far superior to any of the older sorts, making a strong upright growth that may become too rank on rich soil or when too liberal applications of fertilizer are made, this is especially true in the Northern states. This condition should be avoided as the yield and size of the berries will be cut down materially. In resistance to leaf spot and scorch both varieties are equal to Premier, one of the most resistant of present varieties. Dorsett makes plants very freely, setting a dense matted row, the plants may become too thick in the row on rich soil, making thinning necessary to obtain the maximum of size and yield. Fairfax cannot be termed a free plant maker, although more plants are set than Premier, usually well spaced in the row. Though thinning may be necessary. In size, Dorsett plants are slightly smaller than Fairfax.

SIZE—The berries of both Dorsett and Fairfax are very large, averaging larger than any other early variety, being fully as large as Chesapeake. Dorsett berries are of blunt to long conic shape averaging more to the long conic, have a slight tendency to run down in size toward the end of the season under dry conditions, with plants properly spaced this is less pronounced. Fairfax are of blunt conic shape with a few of the first fruit wedge shape. Under normal conditions the fruit will vary very little in size from the first picking to the last. Under very dry conditions there is some variation.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—In this both Dorsett and Fairfax are far superior to any variety now grown even outclassing Chesapeake, the variety that held this honor for so many years. This superior flavor and quality is credited to their parent, the Royal Sovereign, an old English variety that was famed for its high dessert quality. From our observations we have found, under normal conditions, the Fairfax has a more rich, full flavor than Dorsett but under wet to very wet conditions the Dorsett is slightly superior and holds its flavor better, though both retain their flavor and firm texture far better than any variety we have compared.

DORSETT and FAIRFAX---(Continued)

FIRMNESS—Both varieties have shown to be very good shippers, withstanding long hauls very well, outclassing Premier in this respect by a wide margin. Compared with Blakemore, Dorsett is slightly less firm and Fairfax slightly more firm. Fairfax, however, loses its brilliance and darkens more quickly after picking and in transit, than Dorsett or Blakemore. .

PRODUCTIVENESS — Production, we believe, under normal conditions, is well above that of any of the present varieties with the exception of Premier and Aberdeen which have both set tremendous records. Compared with good long distant shipping varieties such as Blakemore and Chesapeake they will average 20 per cent to 30 per cent more marketable fruit. Under rather dry conditions the percentage will be much higher, with extremely dry weather the margin will be somewhat lower. Under wet to very wet conditions, when all varieties produce very heavily, this lead in marketable fruit will be apparent in less decay and less loss from sun scald and blister.

COLOR—The major difference in the two varieties. Dorsett berries are a light red, slightly darker than Blakemore but much lighter than Premier, and like Blakemore, they retain this light color for several days after they are apparently ripe. For wholesale markets this is very desirable because buyers feel dark berries are over-ripe and will not keep so long. Therefore, dark berries seldom bring top prices in city markets. Fairfax berries are a medium light red when first ripening, turning dark quickly as they become overripe, but even after they have turned almost purple, for several days the berries are firm and of fine flavor. In answer to that question so often asked, "Which is the better berry, Dorsett or Fairfax", we can only reply, the one best adapted to your soil and with the color best suited to your market. As Fairfax qualities are becoming better known, the prejudice against dark berries is being replaced by an increasing demand for them.

FROST RESISTANCE — Dorsett and Fairfax, being crosses of Premier, are fairly frost resistant. They have been fruited about nine years and during this time have suffered only slight frost damage.

ADAPTABILITY—When first introduced Dorsett and Fairfax were recommended for the latitude of Maryland and New Jersey. Further tests, however, have revealed their adaptability to almost all sections where Premier can be grown successfully, they are doing well in the Pacific Northwest, even beyond Premier's western limit. In that section Fairfax is the more valuable of the two. In the northern latitudes on very rich soil excess vegetative growth is encountered with and this impedes proper pollenization especially in Dorsett.

MORE PROFIT FROM DORSETT AND FAIRFAX—Again both Dorsett and Fairfax have demonstrated very decisively their ability to outclass every other variety in fully winning the approval of the entire strawberry consuming population the country over. The demand for both varieties was very good and prices were consistently higher than for any other variety of the same season. In every section where either or both of these varieties are adapted we endorse them as the best and most profitable early variety yet introduced. If you have not tried them yet, **BY ALL MEANS** do so this year.

DORSETT AND FAIRFAX IN NEW YORK

Suffolk Co., N.Y., Novemeber 13, 1935-I had a very good crop of Dorsett and Fairfax this year from the plants I got of you so late in May 1934, and would have set a larger number last spring had I known how good they really are. I had wedge shaped Fairfax berries over 3 inches across. Mr. J. Grant Smith

PREMIER STILL FAVORED

Bucks Co., Penna., August 5, 1935-We have had a very satisfactory Strawberry crop; a splendid yield with good returns. We are pleased to say that the varieties grown on our farm, Premier, Dorsett and Chesapeake are in our mind the best adapted to our conditions and favor each variety in the order named. We can also report that the plants purchased from you were very satisfactory. Mr. Walter S. Bishop

PREMIER AND DORSETT IN OHIO

Belmont Co., Ohio, July 8, 1935-I was very well pleased with the Premier and Dorsett plants which I purchased last year. I got a fair stand considering the weather. This spring has been seasonable except that it was a little too wet. The Premier suffered most from rot, the Dorsett being more open and ventilated suffered much less but did not set quite as much fruit as the Premier. However, I was well pleased with new variety as some late frost we had may have caught some of the bloom. From 1200 plants I harvested over 800 quarts of the finest berries I ever raised.—Mr. James Henderson.

FAIRFAX GREATEST BERRY FRUITED

Athens Co., Ohio, March 28, 1935-The Fairfax saved me last year from an almost complete failure and I consider it the greatest berry I ever had fruit for me.-Mr. W.M. Higley

DORSETT AND FAIRFAX LEAD IN NEW JERSEY

Hunterdon Co., N.J., July 10, 1935-This year I grew berries of the following varieties, Premier, Fairfax, Dorsett, Big Late and a few Aberdeen. I have tried the best of those you list and had gotten around to where most of my planting was Premier which I considered had plenty of faults but made me the most money,however have mostly Fairfax and Dorsett for 1936. I sold to stores locally and for Dorsett and Fairfax my average price was $3.75 and the others $3.00. The Fairfax and Dorsett were the largest berries and the best quality I have ever grown, making a fine bed of very healthy plants. Premier did well as usual but the berries rotted some. Big Late had a lot of bloom but rusted badly and did not make much size. I have given up Chesapeake because of insufficient yield and Big Joe runs down too quickly. The plants I have bought from you have always been O.K. and will give you my order next year.—Tom Barry.

DORSETT
Attractive, Firm, Delicious

PREMIER

Since first introduced in 1915 Premier has been praised by all who have grown or handled them. Plant growers, in describing it, have resorted to about all the adjectives in the English language and even then this praise was none too great. Premier swept the country like wildfire and except on the Pacific Coast and in the South, gave more general satisfaction, produced larger crops and returned larger profits than any variety then introduced. At high or low altitude, on sandy loam, on stiff clay, on shale or stony soil the results were the same. Premier has some faults but these were not, of sufficient importance to check its popularity. Now, some growers are asking for a variety that is more firm, has better flavor and quality, a variety that will size up the last of the crop better and will come back with a paying crop the second year. To these growers we offer Dorsett or Fairfax.

PREMIER (Much reduced)

GROWTH—Premier is a very vigorous variety, making a good bed on all types of soil, however, they respond well to fertile soil and good cultivation. In their freedom from disease they have been the standard by which other varieties are judged.

SIZE—The first berries average large to very large but due to Premier's tremendous productiveness they have a tendency to run down during the last of the season as so many berries are set that it is practically impossible for them all to size up unless the soil and weather conditions are very favorable.

FIRMNESS—Fruit is fairly firm, but here is what we consider Premier's weakest point. For home markets or markets within 100 or 150 miles there is very little trouble from this source.

FROST RESISTANCE—This is Premier's great advantage over all early varieties, even Dorsett and Fairfax can not stand up with Premier in resisting late frosts. In localities where late frosts are common Premier is still the early variety you should plant.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The flavor and quality are both very good. This is necessary for any variety to have gained the popularity Premier has enjoyed.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Everyone knows of Premier's productiveness, under some conditions they may have been equalled or even bettered but for heavy production under general conditions they stand unchallenged. Growers have written us telling of yields of over 20,000 quarts per acre under conditions that were far from ideal.

Howard 17 (Premier). This variety is really Premier or vice versa. It is conceded they were really originatd by Mr. Howard but were widely advertised as Premier before introduced as Howard 17 and are generally known by that name except in the New England states. They are officially known as Howard 17 in the State Experiment Stations and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Regardless of name, they are a mighty fine variety. For full description see Premier.

Missionary An old, dependable shipping variety, largely grown in Florida and other southern states. Does well in all types of soil and especially well in the lighter types. Is very popular with the juice men. We believe Blakemore a better variety generally, with the exception of in Florida where Missionary is still the leading variety. The fruit is rather tart, dark red in color, of medium size and has a very attractive appearance. A heavy producer and sizes up the entire crop well.

RIDGELY

Ridgely From our observation we believe this variety may be of considerable value to growers who have a moist, springy soil that may not be well suited to some of the other early varieties. Under normal moisture conditions Ridgely is very productive and sizes up the entire crop satisfactorily. The fruit is firm, light red and holds this light color well. The calyx are of good size, a bright green and when packed the berries present a very pleasing appearance. On the lighter soils or on soil that has a tendency to dry out quickly, Ridgely is unsatisfactory. The foliage does not hold up sufficiently to protect the fruit and the yield is very poor. If you have soil suitable for Ridgely we recommend them for trial.

Blakemore

A cross of Premier and Missionary, originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture an released by them in 1930. Blakemore has quickly taken the lead over all southern shipping berries, except in Florida where Missionary is more suitable. All over the southeastern states it has shown itself outstanding as an early shipper. Surpassing Premier in firmness, color and carrying qualities.

BLAKEMORE

GROWTH—Being one of the most heavily bedding varieties, Blakemore will make an abundance of plants on comparatively poor land and on rich soil or in the north thinning is necessary to obtain satisfactory size and yield. If this is neglected the results are sure to be disappointing, the berries will be small and the yield poor, but if properly thinned Blakemore will make a very good showing even under very dry conditions. The foliage is very clean and holds up well all through the fruiting season.

SIZE—The berries are of medium size, somewhat smaller than Premier at the first picking, but for the entire season they average about the same.

FIRMNESS—In this Blakemore is really outstanding, the berries are very firm and can be hauled great distances with no loss in attractiveness. We have compared them with Premier after being trucked 250 miles. The Premier were badly bruised, shaken down and the baskets stained, while the Blakemore were firm and bright, the baskets well filled and almost as clean as if there had been no berries in them. The color is very light red, this is also in their favor as a commercial variety, as on most wholesale markets, the buyers feel that light berries are not so ripe and will keep longer. Then too, when help is short or weather conditions delay picking, the berries will hang on the vines for several days without loss from decay or over-ripening.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Blakemore, though not quite as productive as some varieties, will produce well above the average and on the poorer soils, almost equal to the best. For best yields do not let the plants become too thick in the row.

Bellmar Another of the U.S. Department creations. Like Blakemore, a seedling of Premier and Missionary. Bellmar was introduced in 1931 and has gained quite some popularity along the East Coast, as far south as North Carolina and on up into the New England states. Its success has not been outstanding, although in some cases it has proven superior to the older varieties. The fruiting season is two to three days later than Blakemore, the berries are large, firm, uniform, of a rather dark glossy red, somewhat darker than Premier but their gloss gives them a fresh, bright appearance and they do not appear over-ripe as most dark berries do. Very productive, in normal seasons running close to Aberdeen or Premier, sizing up the entire crop very well. The plant growth is very vigorous, though more susceptible to leaf spot than Premier. Usually, under dry conditions, Bellmar does not hold up as well as we would like except when planted on low, moist soil. Taking these facts into consiedration we advise that, before planting heavily of Bellmar, you try them out in your own soil to find if they are suitable.

BELLMAR
(Much reduced)

GOOD PLANTS AND PROMPT SERVICE

Amherst Co., Va., May 1, 1935.-We received the plants in good condition. Thank you very much for prompt service, it was late to order plants but as we had a lot of bad weather early in the Spring we did not know whether we would be able to get them in. However, they came in good shape and we have them planted in less than a week from the day I sent the order. I wish to thank you again for the good plants and prompt service.—Mr .J. T. Watts.

APPRECIATE FAIR TREATMENT

Essex Co., Mass., April 9, 1935.—The strawberry plants arrived in perfect condition and they were as fine plants as one could desire.I appreciate your fair treatment and will order from you again when I need plants. Thanks very much.-Mr. William B. Chadwick

SURELY GIVE CUSTOMERS A SQUARE DEAL

Androscoggin Co., Maine, May 2, 1935.-Received plants yesterday all O.K. Many thanks for the extra ones. You surely give your customers a square deal. When in need of more plants I shall certainly remember you..-Mr. Henry A. Pratt

CLEAN, HEALTHY PLANTS WITH BEST OF ROOTS

Berrien Co., Mich., April 18, 1835.-The Strawberry plants arrived in excellent condition. Clean, healthy plants with the best of roots. Accept our gratitude for your upright dealing.-Mr. W.W. Fisher, Mr. John Rorick

CLERMONT

Clermont A New York Station creation that is gaining much popularity and praise in that State. At the Experiment Station at Geneva they were really outstanding, producing a very good crop of large, light red berries with a very high gloss and a bright green calyx.

With us they made a good yield and the fruit was quite attractive but the calyx and the foliage did not hold up as well as we would like. Therefore it is our opinion that Clermont is at its best North of the Mason-Dixon line.

The plants are vigorous and make a good fruiting row. The fruit is large and sizes up well, has good quality and flavor. In the Northern sections where Clermont is at its best it is a truly fine variety and well worth a trial.

Fruitland Extra early, productive of large light red berries of better than average quality. Similar to Big Joe in firmness and general appearance. Plant growth is vigorous and healthy, holding up well at fruiting time. Here on the Peninsula Fruitland is very popular with many growers for commercial planting and is considered superior to Premier under conditions similar to those here.

Southland Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and first introduced in 1932. Southland was developed and introduced to fill a specific need. The need for a really high quality home garden and local market berry for the South. All the southern shipping varieties, while ideal for that purpose, are rather poor in dessert quality. Southland with its fine quality and flavor, very large size and great attractiveness, offers higher standards for home consumption than the South has ever before enjoyed. While we do not recommend it as a shipping berry, we really believe they will be a very profitable variety for sale in the Southern cities and towns and when their higher qualities become better known, there will be a definite demand for them. While production must necessarily be limited to local consumption we are of the opinion a grower who is favorably located will find Southland much more profitable than the shipping varieties. The plant growth is strong and vigorous. If you are not growing Southland, try them, you may be missing something that is really worth while.

SOUTHLAND

STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS PULL THROUGH

Franklin Co., N.Y., May 5, 1935.-I received my order of 500 Mastodon plants and set them out nine days ago, the first two nights the ground froze hard and I did not think it possible for any to live through this abuse but today I have 507 nice strong, healthy plants to thank Rayner Brothers for.—Mr. Ray Gillett.

FIRST PLANTS MAKE GOOD, ORDERING AGAIN

Onondaga Co., N.Y., April 23, 1935.-Two years ago I purchased some Premier Strawberry plants from you, were received in excellent condition. They have produced a fine crop of wonderful berries. Am ordering Joyce and Chesapeake so as to have a longer season. When ever I need Strawberry plants you will get my order. I also wish to thank you for the extra plants which you sent me.-Sarah Nott

MUST ENLARGE, TURNED MANY CUSTOMERS AWAY

Carroll Co., Maryland, July 9, 1935.-I must enlarge as I turned many customers away this season. Would you advise planting now or waiting until next Spring. I want to prepare to accomadate my trade. I have a reputation for the finest berries in flavor and size in this community, due to Rayner's plants.-Ann. E. Woltz

A GOOD WORD FOR RAYNER'S PLANTS

Carroll Co., N.H., May 6, 1935.-Received the plants in fine condition and believe almost every plant will live. Thanks very much for the extra plants. Will certainly speak a good word for you whenever possible.-Mr. Arthur P. Hill

CAN HARDLY EXPRESS APPRECIATION

Muskogee Co., Okla., March 29, 1935.-We received our berry plants all O.K. and they were certainly nice. I can hardly tell you how much we appreciate them. We surely thank you. I shall tell all our neighbors how nice your plants are. Thanks again.-Mrs. Grant Gortom

THANKS FOR EXTRA PLANTS

Schuyler Co., N.Y., May 1, 1935.-Kindly send the enclosed order at once. I am sending for 500 plants and a neighbor who was interested wants 250. All the Everbearing are doing fine but about 6 plants. Had to set them out in mud and snow. Thanks for extra plants. I am handing your Berry Book around to my friends. The Premier I got from you a few years ago are in splendid shape now.-Mr. James J. McGrave

WONDERFUL BEAUTIES

Berkshire Co. Mass., May 15, 1935.-I received my Strawberry plants and was very much pleased with them. I have shown them to my friends and neighbors, all said they looked like wonderful beauties. So I will advertise your plants you may rest assured.-Mr. Santo Bermin

MID-SEASON VARIETIES

Catskill

A LEADER IN SIZE, VIGOR AND PRODUCTIVENESS

(See color illustration on cover)

New York seedling No. 4435 which was introduced in 1933, a cross of Marshall and Premier. We have been watching this variety very closely for the past three years. In 1933 they were mighty good, in 1934, under very dry conditions we did not find them outstanding, but last year, under average conditions, they were the largest and most productive variety we had on test. Were far superior to Big Joe and Aberdeen in size, productiveness and vigor. From Virginia north to Northern New York we firmly believe Catskill will produce bigger, better and more profitable crops than any of the present mid-season varieties. We are so sure Catskill will soon become one of the most profitable and popular mid-season varieties we are forfeiting, the legitimate profit that is customary with new varieties and are placing them in the same prices class as the older varieties. By doing all we can to encourage growers to try Catskill we believe we are rendering a service to our customers that is consistent with Rayner's policy to do all in our power to aid our customers to realize the Most from their Berries. It is with real pride that we offer such a fine variety as Catskill and we certainly hope you will try them this year.

GROWTH—In habit of growth Catskill is equal to Dorsett or Fairfax and is one of the most vigorous varieties we have ever seen, and although we have noticed a few traces of leaf spot, the foliage is so vigorous that no ill effects were caused.

SIZE—The berries are very large and under average conditions the entire crop sizes up well, Many of the largest berries are coxcomb and are of somewhat irregular shape, however, the berries are of such large size as to make a most pleasing package.

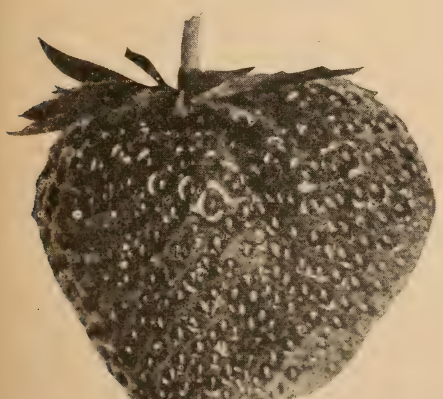
QUALITY AND FLAVOR—Both the quality and flavor are good tho not outstanding. We consider them better in this respect than Big Joe or Aberdeen but not equal to such varieties as Fairfax or Chesapeake.

FIRMNESS—The berries are firm enough to make a good commercial variety. Are much more firm than Aberdeen and about equal to Big Joe.

PRODUCTIVENESS—In this Catskill is truly the leader, last year outproducing every variety we had on test by a substantial margin. They suffered no frost damage and although there were not as many blooms as on some varieties, the large size of all the berries was responsible for this exceptionally heavy yield.

BEST LOOKING PLANTS EVER SEEN

New London Co., Conn., April 4, 1925.—I received my berry plants this morning and they are about the best looking plants I've seen yet. Many thanks for filling my order so promptly and also for all the extra plants. I also wish to thank you for all the information you so willingly gave me.—Mrs. John J. Medick.



ABERDEEN

Aberdeen

Although this variety is steadily gaining popularity in New Jersey and nearby states it is not showing up as well as we had expected. Under normal to wet conditions they will produce a very heavy crop of extra large fruit, in some cases outyielding even Premier, however, the fruit is rather soft and if there are hot suns the berries scald badly.

In dry seasons they fall back below Premier and the foliage, though very resistant to disease, does not stand up well at picking time and the fruit is not well shaded, thus again there is danger of sun scald if the weather is hot. The fruit is large, very uniform and of light color, which they hold even when very over-ripe. The berries make a very attractive package and on nearby markets often bring a premium over varieties that are superior in flavor and keeping qualities. We have growers in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachussets who really like this variety, one grower writes thus: "The Aberdeen is wonderful and has the longest season of any, it would be 100% perfect if it were a little firmer". This particular grower has a roadside stand thus the variety is fine for his purpose. Where the berries can be moved quickly and the hauling distance short, Aberdeen should be a profitable variety, especially where Big Joe is not satisfactory. For their large size, ability to size up the entire crop and for productiveness, Aberdeen is very satisfactory.

JOYCE

JOYCE

A comparatively new variety which we introduced in 1931 after having tested it for a number of years. During this time Joyce has never failed to make a good bed nor have they suffered frost damage, and have always produced a paying crop. Although they are not as yet widely planted, they have received nothing but praise in those sections where they have been tried. In all our tests Joyce has always shown exceptional ability to produce and mature a very good crop under extremely wet conditions. This first came to our attention in 1932 when we had a very wet fruiting season. Several varieties we were unable to pick because over half the berries were blistered or decayed. Joyce, in the same field, came through fine, no blister and very little decay, the fruit firm and of good quality.

Last year we stated that Joyce was not outstanding under dry conditions. Many growers, who have been growing Joyce for several years, took us to task about that statement. All reporting that, under the dry conditions of 1934 Joyce held up better and matured a larger crop than did Big Joe, Aberdeen or Blakemore. Be this as it may we truly believe Joyce is worthy of a thorough trial by every grower desirous of finding a good mid-season variety producing very light red fruit.

The fruit is large, round conic, regular shaped and firm enough for distant shipment and of such quality as to find them much favor for home garden or local market. Color a light red and they do not turn dark after being picked, many growers find this feature valuable as the fruit can be kept for a day or more and still have the appearance of being fresh picked. We would like to have every one give this variety a trial as they may be just the mid-season variety you have been looking for.

4,000 QUARTS FROM 2,750 PLANTS

Northampton Co., Penna., July 6th, 1935.—I had Dorsett, Fairfax, Bellmar, Premier and Joyce planted along-side of each other. All varieties yielded very well and the berries were extra nice. From 2,750 plants set we picked about 4,000 quarts of fancy berries. Fairfax was probably the heaviest yielder. I like it very much but the berriest turn dark quickly. Dorsett was also very good. Premier and Bellmar were about the same in yield and size. Joyce with us is a very heavy yielder of extra nice berries, the fruit looks very nice in the box and every berry sizes up right to the very last ones. On July 5th we picked 40 boxes of Joyce berries which were nice and large. It is the cleanest and brightest berry we have, never turns dark. We sell our berries here on the farm or retail them in town the same day as picked and under these conditions Joyce is a hard variety to beat. All of these varieties were very healthy and vigorous. Big Joe and Wm. Belt are of little value with me. Blakemore yields heavily but the berries are small after the first picking. We had the heaviest yield and the largest and nicest berries of any I know around here. My young bed looks fine.—Mr. Clarence Smale.

Senator Dunlap (Dr. Burrell). A good home garden and canning variety of long standing. For many years very popular in the north and central states. We do not recommend them south of the Mason-Dixon line. The plants are very hardy and vigorous and are the most freely bedding variety we have, with the possible exception of Blakemore. The plants are small and should not be permitted to become too thick in the row. A very heavy producer of medium sized, dark red fruit of fair quality. The greatest advantage of Dunlap is its ability to make a good growth and produce heavily under almost any condition.

Culver Another New York Station introduction which did very well in our test plot. The growth is very vigorous and healthy, a bluff green and is apparently resistant to leaf spot. A good plant maker. The berries are large and a bright red clear through, are several shades darker than Catskill, firm and of very good quality and flavor. The calyx are a very bright green. Culver looks promising and is certainly worthy of a thorough trial.

Redheart An introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is especially adapted to the Northwest and is recommended as a canning berry for that section. The plant growth is strong and vigorous, the berries are a deep, rich red clear through and are the firmest yet developed. In the East the foliage breaks down in the spring making them unsuitable for Eastern growers.

Big Joe

As Premier has been the leading early berry so has Big Joe been the leading mid-season. Many growers give this variety nothing but praise especially when a large full flavored berry that ripens as the early varieties begin to fail is desired. Others have told us that Joyce will surpass it on many points. Those of you who have found Big Joe profitable will want it again, and to those that cannot raise them successfully we recommend Catskill or Joyce.

BIG JOE

GROWTH—Big Joe makes an abundant plant growth, plants are strong and vigorous with exceptionally healthy foliage. The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding.

SIZE—The berries are large to very large, of slightly flat conic shape, very regular. There is a slight tendency to run down in size toward the end of the season under dry weather conditions.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The quality of Big Joe is very good, the flavor fine and full bodied. It has a pleasant tang all its own that is really delicious. The color is a medium light red clear through, that is slow to turn dark after picking.

FIRMNESS—The fruit is fairly firm, more so than Premier but not as firm as Chesapeake or Dorsett, although it is firm enough for long distant shipment, and **this, coupled with its flavor and quality make it an** ideal home, local market or commercial variety.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Under favorable conditions Big Joe is a very heavy producer and under adverse conditions they will make a good paying crop. The only thing that will hold Big Joe down is a late frost, therefore, we recommend them for sections where late frosts are not the rule.

Fugiema

We offered this variety for the second time last year. Our supply of plants was limited and we were unable to fill all orders for them. In 1933 they made a mighty good showing and we were sure they held great promise as a home garden or local market berry where exceptionally large size was desired. In 1934, under wet to very wet conditions they were disappointing. Last year under normal conditions they did very well. Many growers from Pennsylvania north report very favorably of them and from our observations we believe they are at their best in the latitude of Pennsylvania and New York.

Similar to Chesapeake in growth, Fugiema makes a well spaced row of large, vigorous plants and under favorable conditions produce a heavy crop of exceptionally large berries. Medium red in color and of fair quality and flavor. The large size of the fruit is their most desirable feature.

CLUSTER OF BEAUTY
(Much Reduced)

Our supply of plants is still very limited and we suggest those who wish to test this variety place their order early.

Beauty

We have been growing this variety for several years. Beauty has always made a strong vigorous growth and produced a good crop of large, light red berries of very good flavor and quality. The berries are very attractive and firm enough for distant shipment, this combined with their high quality and flavor make Beauty a very good all around mid-season variety.

They seem more frost resistant than Big Joe, we have never had any frost injury since we have been growing them.

The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding, holding the fruit well off the ground, the foliage too, is very strong and rank and keeps the berries well shaded during the picking season. We have only found one weakness in Beauty, the foliage has a tendency to break down during a very wet fruiting season, it does not break down badly but it doesn't hold up like such varieties as Dorsett, Chesapeake, Joyce or Premier.

CHESAPEAKE

The Peer of Late Strawberries

Really the finest and most popular of all the late berries, where soil conditions are suitable Chesapeake is the best and most profitable late berry yet introduced. Although not a free plant maker, on good rich soil they will almost always make a good fruiting bed. The plants are large and vigorous, are responsive to good soil, careful cultivation and **EARLY PLANTING.**

QUALITY.—Here Chesapeake is a real leader, with a quality and flavor that is unsurpassed. This combined with its other outstanding characteristics make it ideal for all purposes. For the home garden it is fine, delicious to eat right off the vines, the market gardener will find his trade really pleased and enthusiastic over this flavor and dessert quality and as a commercial variety we really believe this outstanding flavor and quality responsible for the great preference of most consumers for late berries. We are expecting Dorsett and Fairfax to do the same for the early market, which will, no doubt, increase the consumption of Strawberries generally.

SIZE.—The berries are large to very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. This is possible through the large vigorous plants, always well spaced in the bed and they never set more fruit than they can size up. This is another reason why Chesapeake is a favorite of the consumer.

FIRMNESS.—Chesapeake is an excellent shipping berry. The fruit is firm as any late variety including Lupton. For commercial growers this is very important as the condition of the fruit when it reaches the market, always is an important factor in the price received. With Chesapeake's firmness and good keeping qualities, top prices are the rule for this variety on the large wholesale markets.

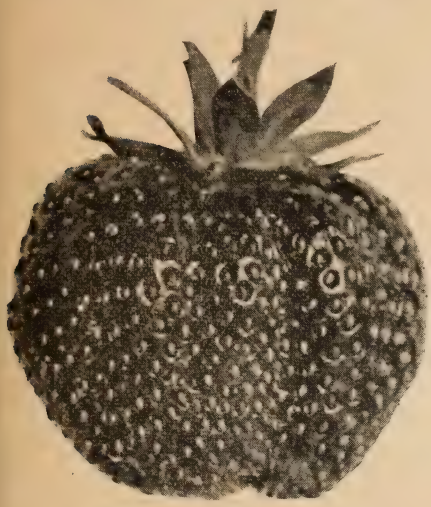
PRODUCTIVENESS.—As a late variety Chesapeake is very productive. Although they do not set an abundance of fruit, as some varieties do, they set plenty to produce a mighty fine crop of large marketable berries which practically all size up, right to the last picking.

GROWTH.—To get a good fruiting bed Chesapeake should be set in rich, well manured soil, they respond to good cultivation and the soil should be stirred around them often during the growing season. The foliage is strong and healthy, very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, holding up well until the whole crop is harvested. Chesapeake blooms very late and by so doing escapes late frosts, much as Premier does through its resistance and abundance of bloom.

CHESAPEAKE'S ATTRACTIVENESS AND HIGH QUALITY

MAKE TOP PRICES THE RULE

Wm Belt



WM. BELT

A fine old variety that is a friend to both the producer and the consumer, a vigorous grower, a heavy producer and a leader in quality of fruit for late varieties. The fruit is large and a bright glossy red with a vivid green cap and although they are irregular in shape (many coxcomb) they make a very attractive package. This attractiveness makes the first sale and the high quality of the fruit gets the repeat orders. For the market gardener or for the growers who place quality equal to large size and handsome appearance, we recommend Wm. Belt. The plants are of good size and are dependable plant makers, making a well spaced fruiting row. As Wm. Belt is subject to rust in the southern states we recommend them for the middle and northern sections. Our stock of Wm. Belt plants is very good this year and the plants were never nicer.

Gibson **(PARSONS BEAUTY).** An old and popular home garden or canning berry, is widely planted in many sections of the country. Very productive of medium large, dark fruit of fine flavor, that cap easily and retain their shape well in canning. Too soft for long distance shipping. The plants are vigorous and healthy, making a fine fruiting bed. The number of times it has been introduced under different names is proof of its worth, having been introduced as Parsons Beauty, Gibson, Sussex and Pocomoke.

Aroma A very good late shipping berry, plants are vigorous and thrifty. Fruit is very firm and can be shipped long distances with the assurance they will arrive at their destination in first class condition. As appearance is really the most important feature in a commercial variety, Aroma is ideal. They are very productive of large, smooth, fine quality, light red fruit that size up well to the end of the season. Aroma has been and still is, a real money maker in many sections.

AROMA
(Much reduced)

LUPTON

Lupton As a late shipping variety Lupton is very hard to equal. The plants are strong, vigorous and free plant makers on all types of soil. We recommend this variety especially where it is hard to get a satisfactory bed of Chesapeake. Lupton is productive of large glossy red fruit with an attractive green cap. The outward appearance of the fruit is very similar to Chesapeake, is very firm and ships well but the flavor is mild and the texture is dry and mealy, therefore, Lupton is unsuitable for home garden, local market or for those who are building up their own retail trade. First grown in New Jersey, Lupton is steadily gaining popularity in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

Bradford Co., Penna., April 8, 1935—Am enclosing check and order for 9,000 Premier Strawberry plants. Please ship about April 21. The 7,000 plants we purchased from you two years ago picked about 14,000 quarts. We had a drought in the spring but had ours heavily mulched and uncovered them late in the spring and had a wonderful crop of fine berries. Several growers around here plowed their beds up and many were failures. Everyone wondered at our success. We shall always stand by Premier sold by Rayner Brothers. Please send one of your Berry Books to Mr. Chas. Mattocks.—Mr. Clyde Mattocks.

Camden Developed by the New York Experiment Station. This is a new late variety, later than Chesapeake but will ripen a few days before Gandy, seems to have several good points for a late berry. The berries are large, of fair quality and firm enough to ship well. A good plant maker, making a very vigorous growth. Susceptible to leaf spot this far south. Recommended from Pennsylvania, North.

VERY LATE VARIETIES

Gandy Long recognized as the leading extra late berry, fruit is medium large, firm and attractive, slightly acid. Very productive under favorable conditions. For those who have moist springy soil it is a profitable variety. Should be well fertilized for best results. Blooms very late, escaping late frosts. Plants vigorous and good plant makers, thinning necessary on very rich soil.

Pearl As a whole, this variety is very similar to Gandy. Both are of the same season, Pearl is slightly more vigorous and productive. The fruit too, is very similar, averaging fairly large, light red, round conic, very uniform, flavor slightly acid but not enough to be objectonable. As is true of all very late berries it is always best to plant them on springy, moist soil. For best results Pearl should be well fertilized in the spring before growth starts in order that they may mature their whole crop of fruit. A fertilizer containing a liberal amount of Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen and little or no Potash, is our recommendation. As Pearl is a prolific plant maker, thinning is sometimes advisable when planted on rich soil or weather conditions are very favorable.

DISCONTINUED

As there are many varieties covering the same season which are far superior, we are discontinuing the following:

BRANDYWINE (Late)
WYONA (Very Late)
COOPER (Early)
BIG LATE ((Imperfect) (Late)
RED GOLD (Early)

As it is our desire to offer only the best and the most productive varieties, we do not feel there is a place on our list for those listed above, however, if you have found any of them of real value, we shall be glad to continue them.

MICHIGAN GROWER FINDS RAYNER'S PLANTS BETTER

Kent Co., Mich., Nov. 22, 1935.—After studying several catalogues last spring I decided to order my plants from you as you beat them all in both prices and real information. We are surely pleased with our plants and I am enclosing a picture of our patch. The Pearl have done fine and the Dorsett and Aberdeen have made so many runners you can hardly see the ground. We are intending to send for more plants next spring.—Mr. Gaylord Doxtater.

THANKS FOR BERRY BOOK

Oswego Co., N.Y., May 2, 1935.-Received Strawberry plants all O.K., thanks for the extra plants you sent and also for your berry Book, have been reading it and hope to have better success with my berries.-Mr. M.J. Kenney

IMPRESSED BY INFORMATION

Galveston Co., Texas, August 25, 1935.-Out of a dozen catalogues I picked your nursery as the best place to buy plants. I have your Berry Book for 1935 and was much impressed with the information it contained.-Mr. A.J. Woods

MORE BUSINESS IN THE FUTURE

Franklin Co., Ind., April 19, 1935-I wish to thank you for the nice plants you sent me, hope to do more business with you in the future.-Mr. Howard Herrman.

PERFECT AS PLANTS CAN BE

Louisa Co., Va., May 15, 1935-I have bought plants from you several times and am always satisfied. I think they are as near perfect as plants can be and always feel that I get my moneys worth.-Miss M. Y. Pleasants.

NEARLY 100% STAND WITH 5,000 PLANTS

Shenandoah Co., Va., July 8, 1935.-I bought 5000 Strawberry plants from you and set them April 28 and 29, a month too late but they have done just fine having nearly a 100% stand and they are putting out plenty of runners at this early date. I will need more plants next spring.-Mr. Chas. M. Will.

THANKS FOR EXTRA PLANTS

Hunterdon Co., N.J., April 22, 1935-I received my Strawberry plants April 18. Thank you many times for the extra ones. I wll let you know how all varieties grow and produce.—Miss Evelyn Halcombe.

BEST PLANTS AND MOST REASONABLY PRICED

Franklin Co., Vt., May 8, 1935—I am enclosing order for 1,000 Premier and 500 Mastodon plants. I think they were the best plants I ever bought and the most reasonably priced.-Mr. C.A. Richards.

Should You Plant Everbearers?

There are many places where the everbearers are more valuable than any of the standard varieties. There is a real need for them in every home garden, especially where space is limited, then too, even when one has plenty of room, it is a great treat to have berries for the table all through the summer and fall. It's real fun, too, to be able to go out in the garden in September or October and pick two or three quarts of berries for dinner and besides the fun, there will be a good slice taken off the weekly grocery bill.

The everbearers usually begin ripening about August 1st and continue to fruit until hard freezing weather in late fall. The berries ripen steadily all during this time and although each picking will seem light, the total berries picked over this long period is really surprising. We know many growers who have been growing everbearers since the introduction of Mastodon on a pretty large scale with very good success, however, these growers have some natural advantages, nearby markets where the fruit could be sold at good prices and rich moist soil that contains plenty of humus, thus they have good yields of large, high quality fruit.

By growing Mastodon or Gem these growers are assured of a heavy spring crop that will return as much profit as most any of the standard mid-season varieties. This really takes about all the risk out of growing everbearers in a commercial way. If for any reason the summer and fall crop should fail, you still have the spring crop and when both are good, you realize a double profit that may run up to $1,000.00 per acre. If you do not have a good nearby market or if your soil is not suitable for them we would not advise you to grow everbearers except for home garden, but if you have these two essentials we believe they will return more profit than any variety you can grow.

There are three methods for growing everbearers, namely the hill system, the matted row and the limited bed system. For the heaviest yield during the summer and fall the hill system is the best. In this method all the runners are kept cut off, making large individual plants, thus all the energy of the plant goes into the production of the fruit instead of making runners. By this system the blossoms are more easily pollenated and the berries large and perfect. A yield of one quart per plant during the summer and fall is sometimes produced by this system, however, this is far above the average. Set plants 15 inches in the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

The Matted Row—For this system the first runners are encouraged to take root and the plants permitted to bed until a matted row 12 to15 inches wide is set. Under this system the fall crop will be light if there is not an abundance of rain. Set plants every 15 inches in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart.

Limited Bed—For this method plants are set 15 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3½ feet apart. Each plant is permitted to set two or three runner plants after which all runners are kept off as in the hill system. We have found this method most satisfactory for both fall and spring production.

BERRIES FROM JUNE UNTIL FROST

Potter Co., Penna., July 28, 1935-Just a word to let you know that I marketed 5,200 quarts of berries off an acre of Joyce. I believe we lost upwards of 1,000 quarts because of continued rain which made picking impossible. I have never seen vines hold up so well nor so free of leaf spot and other foliage ailments. We sold the last Joyce on July 26 and sold seven quarts of Mastodon the 27th thereby realizing my wish to have berries for sale from June to killing frosts, which I have been striving for for the last 5 years. The two acres of Mastodon set this spring are doing exceptionally well and should be in full bearing by the 10th of August. The berries are very large and find a ready sale at 25c a quart. I have been buying my plants from you since 1930 and have always received good plants and prompt and efficient service.-Mr. O.B. Geer

FROM WEST VIRGINIA

Harrison Co., W. Va., July 14, 1935.—I regard Premier as the best all round berry I have had any experience with so far. Fairfax and Dorsett are in a class by themselves as far as quality and firmness are concerned but they did not yield as heavily for me as did Premier. I set more plants this season and am going to give them further trial.—Mr. Carl G. Adams.

HOW THEY STACK UP IN WASHINGTON

Chelan Co., Wash., July 7, 1935.-Dorsett and Fairfax promise to be one of the best if not the best for us here in the early varieties and I will be in the market for plants of both varieties this coming season. I also have Premier and while they yield fairly heavy the berries are very small which affects our market. The Chesapeake made a very good growth and though climatic conditions were very much against us they did as well as any berries we had. William Belt also did exceedingly well and promises to be one of the best we have ever tried as a late berry. Big Joe was very disappointing as the fruit was very small and very rough. Lupton berries had the best appearance but would not sell because of the lack of juice and flavor, the yield however, was not heavy. Mr. Ivan Moretz

DORSETT IN VIRGINIA

Northampton Co., Va., July 4, 1935-I am writing to say that the Dorsett berry plants which I bought of you in the spring of 1934 arrived in splendid condition and were very satisfactory. I picked from them in the spring of 1935 at the rate of 5,162 quarts per acre. I began picking on May 7, and finished June 3, having picked them 12 times. Mr. E.G. Tankard

MASTODON

CLUSTER OF MASTODON

Much reduced

THE MOST POPULAR EVERBEARER

The variety that set a new standard for everbearers and took them from the novelty class to a real commercial type. Furthermore, Mastodon, with its heavy spring crop, took much of the risk out of growing everbearers. For firmness, productiveness, size of fruit, vigorous and adaptability it is a proven leader. Some varieties may equal it in some ways but for all around commercial value there are few that compare with it. Since its introduction many growers place Mastodon as one of their most important varieties, as by planting a portion of their berry field to Mastodon, they have a cash crop coming in during the summer and fall that with favorable weather and marketing conditions will offset the expense of the entire project. Below are given Mastodon's outstanding qualities that make it the supreme everbearer.

GROWTH—Is very strong and vigorous, a clear dark green, very resistant to leaf spot. Good foliage, while very important in a standard variety, is doubly important in an everbearer. First in shading the fruit from the hot suns during the summer and fall, then in developing and protecting a heavy spring crop. Mastodon has a full measure of all the inborn qualities necessary for heavy production.

SIZE—For the summer and fall crop the berries are medium to medium large, often running to large under favorable conditions. The spring crop is large to very large, the berries averaging about the same as Big Joe in size, ripening in mid-season.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—During July and early August, under high temperatures, the quality and flavor is often rather poor, but as it becomes cooler, both improve very quickly. From the middle of August until hard freezing weather in the fall, the quality is very good and the flavor good. The spring crop is excellent, better than many of the standard varieties.

FIRMNESS—The berries are firm enough to withstand shipment for moderate distances. We do not recommend shipment of over 100 miles for the summer and fall fruit. The spring crop will compare favorably with Big Joe. We really believe it best for a grower to retail the summer and fall berries, the demand is always good, the berries come on steadily over a long period, thus there is no rush as with the spring berries and besides getting the maximum profit from the crop, he is building up a trade that will be of great value to him in marketing his spring berries.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Mastodon will rank very productive during the summer and fall and in spring production is even more outstanding, equaling many of the standard mid-season varieties. If Mastodon were not an everbearer, it would be very valuable just for the spring crop, and this, coupled with its everbearing ability, makes it a really valuable variety.

Lucky Strike A good everbearer for home garden or local market, has a somewhat better flavor than Mastodon but the fruit is not as large nor as firm but is much larger than Champion. Makes plants very freely and is a vigorous grower, a persistent yielder all through the summer and fall. The spring crop is not as heavy as Mastodon. Some growers prefer it to Mastodon because of its better flavor and to Champion because of its larger size.

Champion The everbearer with a real wild strawberry flavor. The fruit is small but is very sweet and full flavored, a dark glossy red, attractive in spite of its small size. For the home garden, where size is not important Champion is ideal. A good producer all during the summer and fall. The spring crop is poor. If you prefer quality to large size Champion will meet your requirements.

PROGRESSIVE: Same as Champion.

GEM

This new everbearing variety originated in Michigan by Mr. Frank Keplinger from whom we purchased our parent stock. Was introduced in 1934 by several Michigan growers and so highly praised that we obtained this original stock to give them a true test, so we would have the genuine strain to offer our customers, if they made good. In our tests this summer they have shown to be a real rival of Mastodon and we believe they will be another leader in the everbearing field. We have placed our price within the reach of all, try them, we are confident they will please you.

GROWTH—Gem makes a very vigorous growth, setting an abundance of medium size plants that may need thinning when grown on rich soil. Although we have not as yet tried them in the hill system, we believe good results would be obtained under this method. The foliage is very healthy, showing no more leaf spot than Mastodon.

PRODUCTIVENESS—They are very productive, fruiting more heavily than Mastodon during the summer and early fall but in late fall we noticed Mastodon was leading somewhat in these later pickings. Gem is the only everbearer we have ever seen equal Mastodon in production. We have not fruited Gem during the spring but from all reports they will produce a very heavy crop which is said to be equal to Mastodon.

GEM (A Promising New Everbearer)

SIZE—Gem berries all run quite large in size, are almost round and very uniform as you will note in the picture below. They do not have as many berries on each fruiting stem as does Mastodon but size up all the berries well and you hardly ever find a very small or cull berry.

FIRMNESS-With us they were not as firm as Mastodon but in a drier climate or at higher altitudes we believe they will be much more firm than here as they are described as very firm by the introducers and almost all the nurseries listing them. Have a very tough skin and stand shipping well.

COLOR—The appearance of the berries is very pleasing, are a bright red, much lighter than Mastodon and carry a very high gloss, which, coupled with their light green cap and uniformly large size will quickly break down any sales resistance in a prospective buyer.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—As Gem is a very heavy pollen producer the fruit is all exceptionally well developed. The flesh of a firm, even texture with no hard or tough core. In our opinion the flavor is superior to Mastodon and somewhat similar to that of the old Progressive, of which Gem is said to be a sport.

Empire All Red This is a new everbearing variety from Western Canada. A free plant maker of medium size plants, very vigorous and have so far shown very little leaf spot. With us producing a fair crop of fall berries, but not as heavy as Mastodon or the new Gem. Fruit was about as large and of somewhat better flavor, similar to Champion or Progressive. The berries are a very bright red with prominent seed, firm enough to ship well. Their oval shape and firmness make them an ideal canning berry. We believe it advisable to try them this year if both size and quality are desired, but we expect they will be most successful in the Northwestern States.

WONDERFUL PLANTS TRUE TO NAME

Orange Co., N. Y., March 30, 1925.—Enclosed please find order for Strawberry plants and Asparagus roots. If you are out of any of the varieties you may substitute. I set out a bed of your berries a couple of years ago and they were wonderful and true to name.—Mr. E. W. Crawford.

We Appreciate This Friendly Help

By sending our folk really good plants they have in turn repaid us many times over by speaking well of our plants to their friends and neighbors. This we consider our best advertisement.

FAIRFAX AS THEY GROW FOR HOGAN BROTHERS

Hartford Co., Conn., August 10, 1935—The Fairfax yielded 480 quarts from 650 plants but they had suffered quite a bit of clipper damage. They were I believe, the largest berries ever grown around here although they did not hold their size quite as well as the Premier and were about five days later from start to finish. I am enclosing a picture that will give you some idea of their size. The Bellmar yielded 1440 quarts on a planting of 2,000 plants and the Premier 12,704 quarts on a planting of 13,000 plants. Because of the clipper damage it is not hardly fair to judge by the number of plants set as some were damaged worse than others. We have 10,000 plants each of Premier and Fairfax for next year and both are looking good now. We may start a trial bed next year of a few plants of all the leading varieties and if we do you will hear from us in the spring. Hogan Brothers, Mr. Morris B. Hogan.

BETWEEN FRIENDS

Queens Co., N.Y., September 16, 1935.-Mr. Walter Bishop of Bucks County, Penna., has given me your name as having good Strawberry plants. Will you please put my name on your list and when you send out your catalogue see that I get a copy.-Mr. Russell Gilbert

ARRIVE ON TIME AND IN GOOD SHAPE

Bedford Co., Tenn., April 15, 1935.-I am sending you an order for my brother and please ship at once. I liked my plants fine as they came on time and in good shape. Am also enclosing the names of some growers who will need some plants.-Mr. A.W. Wright

REAL COOPERATION

Montgomery Co., Md., April 9, 1935.-Please send a copy of your 1935 Berry Book to the following addresses. These gentlemen requested me to obtain for them your catalogue after I had told them of the splendid plants that I bought from you. The plants are all growing fine and putting out new leaves and I hope to have some fine fruit later. I will write and let you know how they turn out as I feel you are interested in the success of your products. I will gladly advise anyone else who asks about my plants and recommend them to buy from you.-Mr. F.H. Shallenberger

WILL SPEAK A GOOD WORD TO FRIENDS

Washington Co., N.Y., April 22, 1935.-I received my plants Saturday in fine shape and was more than pleased. I will speak a good word to others and when I need more plants will surely give you my order.-Mr. Orville L. Safford

SHALL RECOMMEND RAYNER'S PLANTS

New Lindon Co., Conn., April 19, 1935.-Strawberry plants arrived O.K. Very good looking stock. I thank you for being so generous with my order. I shall recommend your plants to my friends.-Mr. Wm. H. Rush

FINE, THRIFTY PLANTS

Greene Co., Ark., April 3, 1935-The 1,000 plants arrived March 16, all in good condition and fine thrifty plants. I have them set out and they are doing nicely. I thank you for your prompt shipment and nice plants. I am sending you the names of a few of my friends who I am sure would like to get your Berry Book.-Mr. O.H. Cooper

RECOMMENDS RAYNER'S PLANTS TO FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

Gregory Co., S.D., April 15, 1935.-Received the Strawberry plants in wonderfully fine shape, planted them and it appears that every one is growing fine. I have recommended your plants very highly to my friends and neighbors. Thanks a lot.-Mr. Karl Maag

CAN'T SUPPLY DEMAND

Braxton Co., W.Va., June 14, 1935.-The plants purchased from you earlier in the spring arrived in good shape and are doing fine. I was able to make some sales for you; Mr. Sam Lynch and Mr. Henderson both sent a small order at my suggestion. Next year I will want some varieties that ripen later than the ones I have so as to extend my fruiting season. People are crazy about our berries, say they are the best they have ever eaten. We just can't supply the demand.-Mr. W.N. Ellison

FINE LOT OF WELL ROOTED PLANTS

Sullivan Co., Penna., May 7, 1935.-The plants reached me in good condition. They are a fine lot of plants, well rooted. Thanks for the extras. Kindly send one of your Berry Books to Mr. John Sick.-Mr. F.C. Mosier

MICHIGAN PLANTS DO NOT EQUAL RAYNER'S

Elk Co., April 2, 1935.-The 1,000 Premier plants arrived in fine condition, finished setting them yesterday. I have had plants from Michigan but they were not as nice as the ones you sent me. Thanks for the liberal count. I shall not forget to recommend your plants to anyone in need of same. With best success.-Mr. C.W. Brocese

SEEING IS BELEIVING

Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 10, 1935.-I happened to be at Bruckharts place when his shipment of berry plants came and they were so nice I decided to send you my order. I hope I am not too late.-Mr. Harry W. Myers

Garden Specials

Home Garden

Everyone should have a Berry Garden. With a little effort, one may have delicious, fresh berries right from the vines, daily through a long season and by planting some everbearers you can have them all summer and fall. Order 200 to 500 plants today; this many if given proper care will produce all the berries you can use fresh, have plenty to preserve and probably you will have several quarts to sell to your neighbors, who will always be more than glad to get them.

Garden No. 4

NEW VARIETY SPECIAL

100 Clermont (early)
100 Culver (mid-season)
100 Camden (late)
100 Catskill (mid-season)
100 Gem Everbearing
100 Empire All Red Everbearing

Special
$4.75
Prepaid

600 Plants. Catalogue Price $5.00

Garden No. 1

25 Fairfax (early)
25 Big Joe (mid-season)
25 Chesapeake (late)
25 Mastodon Everbearing

Special
$1.00
Prepaid

100 Plants. Catalogue Price $1.25

Garden No. 2

50 Dorsett (early)
50 Catskill (early)
50 Chesapeake (late)
100 Mastodon Everbearing

Special
$2.00
Prepaid

250 Plants. Catalogue Price $2.20

Garden No. 3

100 Premier (early)
100 Joyce (mid-season)
100 Catskill (mid-season)
100 Chesapeake (late)
100 Mastoodn Everbearing

Special
$3.00
Prepaid

500 Plants. Catalogue Price $3.75

WORTHWHILE SUGGESTIONS

PLANTING—Early spring is the best and the most successful time to set strawberry plants. Do not neglect spring planting expecting to plant during the late summer or fall, with equal success.

PLANT EARLY—You may plant your berry patch in your best soil, using the very best plants, fertilize properly and cultivate and hoe at just the right time, but if you do not **plant early** you will fail to get the full results from this otherwise correct culture. We cannot impress you too strongly with the importance of **early planting.**

SOIL SELECTION—Strawberries are one of the best paying crops. Give them a chance by selecting a good piece of ground that contains plenty of humus, holds moisture well and has good drainage. Use your best soil, it pays.

SELECTING VARIETIES—Select heavy producing varieties of large, high quality fruit which are adapted to your section and requirements. Planting such varieties as will extend your season over a long period. Following are a list of some of the better varieties: Early—Dorsett, Fairfax, highest quality, excellent shippers; Premier, fine quality, fair shipper; Blakemore, best for the South; Southland, for the Southern home garden. Mid-season—Big Joe, fine quality, good shipper; Joyce, light in color, firm productive; Aberdeen, very productive, for nearby market. Catskill is very promising, large, productive and vigorous. Late—Chesapeake, best late, fine quality, very good shipper; Lupton, good shipper, poor quality; Wm. Belt, excellent quality, for Northern section. Where it is desirable to extend the season longer one of the very late varieties may be grown, provided your soil is suitable. Gandy, Pearl, Mastodon—leading everbearer for more than a decade, good spring cropper. Gem a new everbearer that looks very promising, well worth a trial.

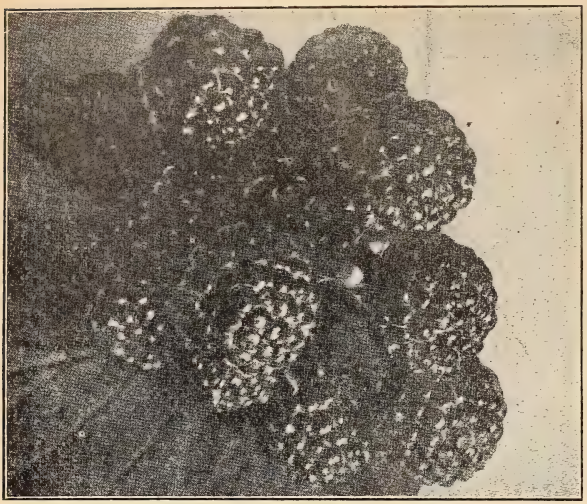
It is best before planting heavily of a new variety to determine its adaptability to your soil and market.

FALSE ECONOMY—Often in trying to cut down expenditures a grower loses many times over what he actually saves. Don't continue to grow old, unproductive varieties just because you have them. Then, before digging plants from your fruiting bed consider the fruit these plants would have produced, the time and labor necessary to dig them, the short, coarse roots they will likely have and the delay in planting while you are getting your plants ready. Then, too, a change of climate will always have a very invigorating effect. If you are following this practice and the results seem to be fairly satisfactory, just order a few plants from some reliable nursery to compare with your own. We are very sure you will find that all the time and labor you have spent in digging and cleaning plants has been worse than wasted. Give this a trial anyway.

REMOVING BLOSSOMS—This should never be neglected. If the plants are permitted to fruit the year set they will be greatly weakened and the next season's crop materialy reduced. On everbearers the bossoms should be kept off until the plants are well established.

MARKETING—Market carefully and wisely that you may realize the maximum returns from your labor and investment. See page 6

RASPBERRIES



CUMBERLAND, THE POPULAR BLACK CAP

Raspberries are profitable and easily grown, and will undoubtedly fit into your program nicely. Select a good piece of ground, that is slightly elevated, prepare the soil thoroughly as for other truck crops, do not set in sod land. It is advisable to spread the land with manure before planting. Spring planting is considered best in most sections. For hill system the usual distance to plant is 5 ft. by 5 ft. If the hedge system is desired plant 3 ft. apart in rows which are 5 to 7 feet distant. Before planting the tops should be cut back to 6 inches or less, the plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Cultivate frequently enough to retain moisture and kill weeds, but be sure not to cultivate over 2 to 3 inches deep next to the plants as deeper cultivation may cause serious damage. After the fruiting season remove all fruiting canes, cutting them close to the ground and burning them, this will help prevent disease and greatly aid the new growth. Do not allow over 8 to 10 canes to grow to the plant, remove all weak canes and suckers, so as to throw all the strength into the young bearing canes. Topping canes in the early spring will strengthen the canes and aid in picking. Raspberries respond readily to fertile soil, and sufficient fertilizer or manure should be used to keep your soil in good fertile condition.

CUTHBERT **(Red).** Berries are large, conical, deep rich crimson, good quality, and heavy producer. Very good shipper, makes a tall growth that may need support. Will do well in a large range of soil types. Resistant to wilt diseases.

Latham **(Red).** This new variety has proven its merit as being the leader in all red raspberries. It is a very heavy producer of large uniform berries, a very attractive red in color, being unusually firm, with very good shipping qualities. Its proven ability for heavy production of high quality fruit has placed it as the most profitable red raspberry.

Chief **(Red).** This new early variety is a strong rival to Latham, having outproduced them in a few tests, it ripens about 10 days earlier. You will have a heavy producing berry patch by planting Chief for early, and Latham for mid-season. Growth is hardiest of all varieties, very vigorous and productive. Berries a good size, of even better quality than the Latham, a beautiful bright red, and firm enough to stand long shipments.

ST. REGIS **(Everbearing Red).** The most profitable of the everbearers. Fruit is bright red, of good size and quality. Fruiting season is very long, fruiting on the old canes until late August, then the young ones will begin bearing, and will continue until late frosts. Makes a hardy growth which is resistant to virus diseases.

PLUM FARMER **(Black).** The largest of all black raspberries. Ripening early and quickly. Is of fine quality and flavor and very attractive. Ideal for both home use and market.

Cumberland **(Black).** This variety has been the favorite with many growers, being more widely planted than any other black raspberry because of its productiveness, and high dessert quality. Berries are very large and firm, ripens in mid-season. Makes a very hardy growth.

NEW LOGAN **(Black).** A new early variety that is very resistant to all virus diseases. It is a very heavy producer of large handsome blackberries that hold their size and firmness well throughout the season. Ripens about a week ahead of Cumberland, all berries ripen in a short period, thus you will have heavy pickings instead of light pickings over a long season. A very hardy grower of long canes, that will probably do best if topped in early spring.

Newburgh **(Red).** A New Red Raspberry that has shown to be practically immune to mosaic. Originated by the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. Is a cross of Newman and Herbert. The plants are vigorous, hardy and very productive, in fact the weight of the fruit is so great the canes are often bent to the ground, making supports necessary. The fruit is very large, firm and does not crumble, is superior to Latham in quality and ripening a few days before Cuthbert. Is a bright red in color. Newburgh is unsurpassed in keeping and shipping qualities. Try them this year.

RASPBERRY PLANTS IN PERFECT CONDITION

Columbia Co., N. Y., May 16, 1935—Received the Raspberry plants on the 11th. Same were all healthy and in perfect condition. Thank you for your kindness.—Mr. John Tichay.

RASPBERRY PLANTS IN FINE CONDITION

Northampton Co., Penna., October 26, 1935—The raspberry plants arrived in fine condition. Strawberry plants have started growing, so far have been having ideal weather for them. Thanks for your prompt shipment and accommodation. — Mr. H. Greger.

GRAPES

Grapes are truly the household fruit. Their adaptability, the small amount of ground required and the utility of the fruit should certainly give them a place in every home garden, in fact, no garden can be considered complete without a grape planting.

The plants should be set 10 to 12 inches deep, the holes large enough so the roots will not be curled up. Pruning should be done in late winter or early spring before any signs of growth appear. As the fruit is borne on the wood of the previous year, this should be kept in mind when pruning.

We are listing only the varieties we consider the very best. (Price list page 27).

AGAWAM Vigorous and productive, vine hardy. Grapes and bunches are both large, fruit reddish brown, tender and of excellent flavor.

CACO A new red grape, vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are large, bunch very compact and of good size. Exceptionally high quality and flavor. Very sweet. About a week earlier than Concord.

CONCORD The old reliable by which all other grapes are judged. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Producing a heavy yield of deep purple grapes of fine quality and flavor, in large compact bunches.

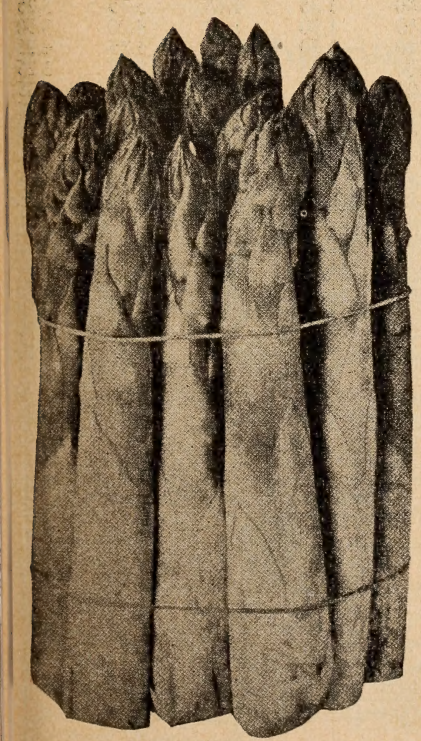
MOORES EARLY About two weeks earlier than Concord. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit black, of fine quality and flavor.

NIAGARA The leader of the white varieties. Growth is hardy and vigorous. Productive of greenish white fruit changing to light yellow when fully ripe. Quality and flavor very good. Skin is tough tho thin.

WORDEN Vigorous, hardy and productive. Quality and flavor similar to Concord of which it is a seedling. Several days earlier and the berries are larger. A valuable addition to the grape family.

CATAWBA Hardy, fast growing and productive. Late ripening. Fruit is large, firm and of high quality. Copper red in color, almost black when fully ripe. Borne in large compact bunches.

ASPARAGUS



FANCY BUNCH OF MARY WASHINGTON

Asparagus is one of the most valuable of the early vegetables. It is healthful and palatable both as a fresh vegetable and canned product. Crowns should be set as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. Good one year old roots will give best results but the two year roots will produce stalks large enough for cutting the second year and quite a fair crop the third.

The soil should be as thoroughly prepared for asparagus as for any other crop. Light loamy soil will give best results. Plow out furrows from 6 to 8 inches deep, setting the roots from 12 to 15 inches apart in the row the roots well spread out. For garden purposes rows 3 feet apart are advisable but in commercial planting rows 4 to 5 feet apart will be more satisfactory. It should be covered about 3 inches when first planted and as the shoots begin to grow the ground should be worked to them until it is level. Cultivation should begin soon after the crowns are planted and continued throughout the season at intervals frequent enough to keep down weeds. Filling in the furrows during the season will keep down most of the weeds in the row.

Asparagus draws most heavily on plant food when it is making top growth and restoring reserve food in the fleshy roots, thus it is best to fertilize or broadcast good stable manure just after the cutting season. Be sure to use a complete fertilizer high in nitrogen, applied at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. per acre.

Mary Washington Considered by commercial growers as the best and most profitable of the Washington strain. This variety is considered the best rust resistant variety on the market, of high commercial quality. Superior to any other variety on earliness, vigor of growth and size and quality of shoots. They are also more uniform in size, shape and color than any of the old varieties and are very productive of large spears. Price list page 27.

Price List of Rayner's High Quality Strawberry Plants

When you place your order with Rayner Brothers you are sure of receiving plants of the very best Quality and Prompt Efficient Service at prices that represent a substantial saving. It is upon our ability to Please that we base our request for your orders. Prices quoted are f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland.

Description on Page		25	50	100	200	300	400	1000	Per 1000 5000
	Early Varieties								
11	**Blakemore**	$ .25	$ .35	$ .65	$1.00	$1.25	$1.45	$3.25	$2.75
12	Clermont	.30	.40	.70	1.15	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
8-9	**DORSETT**	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.50	1.80	4.25	3.75
8-9	**FAIRFAX**	.30	.40	.70	1.15	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
12	Fruitland	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
10	Howard 17	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
10	Missionary	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.25	1.45	3.00	2.75
10	**PREMIER**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
10	Ridgley	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
12	Southland	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.50	1.80	4.00	3.50
	Medium Early								
13	**Aberdeen**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
11	Bellmar	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
14	Dr. Burrell	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.50	3.25	2.75
14	Sen. Dunlap	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.50	3.25	2.75
	Mid-Season								
15	**Beauty**	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.50	1.80	4.00	3.50
15	**BIG JOE**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
13	**CATSKILL**	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
14	Culver	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
15	Fugiema	1.00	1.50	2.00					
14	**JOYCE**	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.50	1.80	4.00	3.50
14	Redheart	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
	Late Varieties								
17	**Aroma**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
18	Camden	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.50	1.80	4.00	3.50
16	**CHESAPEAKE**	.30	.40	.70	1.10	1.70	2.00	4.75	4.25
17	Gibson	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
17	**Lupton**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
17	Parsons Beauty	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
17	**WM. BELT**	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
	Very Late Varieties								
18	Gandy	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
18	Pearl	.25	.35	.65	1.00	1.35	1.65	3.75	3.25
	Everbearing Varieties								
20	Champion	.30	.45	.80	1.20	1.80	2.20	5.00	4.50
21	Empire All Red	.40	.60	1.00	1.70	2.40	3.00	7.00	
21	**GEM**	.40	.60	1.00	1.70	2.40	3.00	7.25	6.25
20	Lucky Strike	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	2.15	2.60	6.00	5.50
20	**MASTODON**	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	2.15	2.75	6.75	5.75
20	Progressive	.30	.45	.80	1.20	1.80	2.20	5.00	4.50
	Asparagus Roots								
25	M. Washington 1 yr. No. 1	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	2.15	2.50	5.50	5.25
25	M. Washington 2 yr. No. 2	.50	.80	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.50	8.00	7.75

500 Plants at the 1,000 rate.

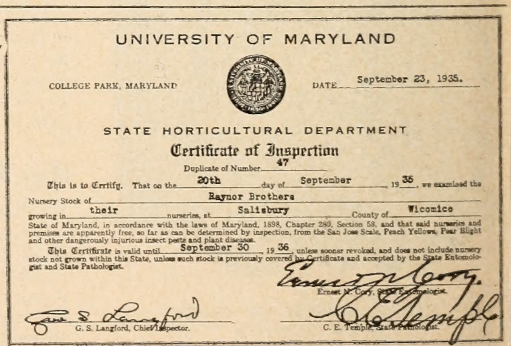
WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES ON REQUEST

$1.00

Worth of Plants Free

See Back of Order Sheet

For Particulars



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND DATE September 23, 1935.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Certificate of Inspection

Duplicate of Number 47

This is to Certify. That on the 20th day of September 1935, we examined the Nursery Stock of Rayner Brothers growing in their nurseries, at Salisbury County of Wicomico State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 280, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Fire Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until September 30 1936 unless sooner revoked, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

Ernest N. Cory, State Entomologist.

G. S. Langford, Chief Inspector.

C. E. Temple, Assistant Inspector.

PRICES OF RAYNER'S HIGH QUALITY

Grapes, Red and Black Raspberry Plants

The prices quoted below are F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland. Purchaser to pay all transportation charges. This stock is all strictly first class and is **Guaranteed to Please you.**

GRAPES

	Each	10	25	50	100
Agawam, 2 yr. No. 1	$ .24	$2.00	$4.00	$7.00	$13.50
Agawam, 1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.60	3.25	6.00	10.50
Catawba, 2 yr. No. 1	.24	2.00	4.00	7.00	13.50
Catawba, 1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.60	3.25	6.00	10.50
Caca, 1 yr. No. 1	.30	2.90	5.80	9.00	16.00
Concord, 2 yr. No. 1	.18	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.50
Concord, 1 yr. No. 1	.16	1.20	2.00	3.75	6.25
Moores Early, 2 yr. No. 1	.19	1.50	3.00	5.50	10.00
Moores Early, 1 yr. No. 1	.17	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.50
Niagara, 2 yr. No. 1	.19	1.50	3.00	5.50	10.00
Niagara, 1 yr. No. 1	.17	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.50
Worden, 2 yr. No. 1	.19	1.50	3.00	5.50	10.00
Worden, 1 yr. No. 1	.17	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.50

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Chief, 1 yr. No. 1	$ .60	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$5.20	$8.50	$16.00
Latham, 1 yr. No. 1	.60	1.00	1.75	2.50	5.20	8.50	16.00
Cuthbert, 1 yr. No. 1	.60	1.00	1.75	2.50	5.20	8.50	16.00
Newburgh, 1 yr. No. 1	1.10	1.90	2.40	4.00	8.00	13.50	25.00
St. Regis (Everbearing) 1 yr. No. 1	.70	1.05	1.80	2.60	5.40	9.00	17.00

BLACK RASPBERRY PLANTS

Plum Farmer, 1 yr. No. 1	.60	1.00	1.75	2.50	5.20	8.50	16.00
Cumberland, 1 yr. No. 1	.55	.95	1.65	2.30	4.60	7.50	14.00
New Logan, 1 yr. No. 1	.60	1.00	1.70	2.40	4.90	8.00	15.00

Instructions To Purchasers

TIME TO ORDER—As soon as convenient after receiving this catalogue. Late in the season we may be out of some varieties, but if you order early, plants will be reserved until you are ready for them. Be sure to PLANT EARLY.

TIME OF SHIPMENT—From October 15th to May 1st. All orders filled after May 1st will be at purchaser's risk. We will use every precaution in our power to put the plants through in good condition.

PAYMENT—Cash with order, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Personal Check. Or one-fourth cash with order and balance before date of shipment.

REFERENCES—The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., Dun & Bradstreet.

GUARANTEE—100% satisfaction or your money back. Claims, if any, must be made within 15 days after receipt of goods. We cannot be responsible for flood, drought, insects or other conditions over which we have no control.

TRUE-TO-NAME—We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name. Should any prove otherwise we will replace them or refund the purchase price, but at no time will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the stock.

SHIPMENT—(Express) Rates have been reduced on Strawberry plants, therefore shipment by express is generally cheaper on 500 plants or more beyond the second zone and on all large orders.

PARCEL POST—On all orders under 500 Parcel Post is generally cheaper. Postage rates are given below. Be sure to send enough postage or plants will be sent C.O.D. for balance, any excess postage will be returned. If you do not know your Zone ask your Postmaster.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES ON REQUEST.

PARCEL POST RATES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS & ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
100 Plants...	$ .12	$ .15	$ .21	$ .27	$ .33	$ .41	$ .48
200 Plants...	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
300 Plants...	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
400 Plants...	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
500 Plants...	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
600 Plants...	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
700 Plants...	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
800 Plants...	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
900 Plants...	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
1000 Plants...	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44

For one year Asparagus Roots add one third to strawberry rate, for two year roots add one half.

PARCEL POST RATES

ON RASPBERRY PLANTS AND GRAPE VINES

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
1- 2 Plants..	$ .08	$ .09	$ .10	$ .11	$ .12	$ .14	$ .15
3- 6 Plants..	.13	.17	.24	.35	.40	.50	.59
7- 12 Plants..	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
13- 20 Plants..	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
21- 25 Plants..	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
26- 34 Plants..	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.05	1.31	1.58
35- 50 Plants..	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
51- 74 Plants..	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
75-100 Plants..	.41	.67	2.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.32

Express will be cheaper on all orders of 100 plants or more beyond the third zone.

By its Size, Vigor and Productiveness has fairly won its place as Leader of the Everbearers

RAYNER BROTHERS - Salisbury, Maryland

Dorsett

Popular New Early Berry. Swiftly gaining and holding new friends by its QUALITY and GREATER VALUE.